UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/768
23 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 23 September 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Hyong U
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-25034 (E) 230996 240996

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Annex

Statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 23 September 1996

According to the inquiry by the competent organ under the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, a unit of the Korean People's Army on 13 September left the port of Wonsan aboard a small training submarine and conducted routine training on the waters of our side on the East Sea.

However, the submarine seems to have run aground on the waters of Kangrung while drifting due to sudden engine trouble.

It seems that when the ship was stranded aground, our soldiers could not get to land and there were armed clashes because it was the area under the enemy's control.

Our small submarine had no heavy weapons but only shooting weapons for the use of training.

The south side should send back our small submarine, survivors and the dead unconditionally and immediately.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/768*
24 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Hyong U
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

96-25075 (E) 240996 240996

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Annex

Statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 23 September 1996

According to the inquiry by the competent organ under the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, a unit of the Korean People's Army on 13 September left the port of Wonsan aboard a small training submarine and conducted routine training on the waters of our side on the East Sea.

However, the submarine seems to have run aground on the waters of Kangrung while drifting due to sudden engine trouble.

It seems that when the ship was stranded aground, our soldiers could not but get to land and there were armed clashes because it was the area under the enemy's control.

Our small submarine had no heavy weapons but only shooting weapons for the use of training.

The south side should send back our small submarine, survivors and the dead unconditionally and immediately.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/769
20 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of September 1996, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of resolution 5595 dated 15 September 1996, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 106th ordinary session, concerning the occupation by Iran of the Arab islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar ALLAGANY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

96-24885 (E) 230996 230996

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Annex

The occupation by Iran of the Arab islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf

The Council of the League,

Having taken note of the memorandum of the General Secretariat, the final report of the Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo from 21 to 23 June 1996 and the recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Mindful of the Iranian Government's failure to respond to the sincere and serious invitations to seek a peaceful solution to the issue offered by the Arab Summit Conference, the Council of the League of Arab States, the Damascus Declaration countries, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United Arab Emirates,

Noting the Iranian Government's continuing implementation of measures designed to consolidate its occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates,

Noting also the continuing Iranian violations of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates,

Mindful of the agreement that the issue should be kept on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized,

Decides

1. To reaffirm all its previous resolutions on the matter;

2. To renew its affirmation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and its unqualified support for all peaceful measures which that State may take in order to regain sovereignty over the islands;

3. To express its condemnation of the Iranian Government's continuing implementation of measures designed to consolidate its occupation of the three islands and its continuing violations of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which seriously endanger security and stability in the region;

4. To renew its call to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands, suspend its policy of using force to impose the status quo, desist from taking any unilateral measures, remove any installations and rescind any unilateral decisions already imposed on the three islands, and employ peaceful means to resolve the conflict over them in accordance with the principles and rules of international law, which would include accepting that the matter be referred to the International Court of Justice;

5. To state its support for keeping the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized and to request the Secretary-General to inform the United Nations of the importance of keeping the issue on that list until such time as Iran ends its occupation of the three islands and the United Arab Emirates regains complete sovereignty over them;

6. To request the Secretary-General to pursue this matter and to report thereon to the Security Council in its forthcoming session.

(Resolution 5595/106/3 - 15/9/1996)

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/770
20 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZAIRE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the press release issued on 20 September 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the situation in Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LUKABU KHABOUJI N'ZAJI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Minister Plenipotentiary
Deputy Permanent Representative

96-24873 (E) 200996 200996 210996

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Annex

Press release

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire wishes to inform both national and international opinion of the following:

1. In their statements, the perpetrators of the coup d'état that brought Major Pierre Buyoya to power in Burundi on 25 July 1996 announced a number of decisions to normalize the situation, including:

- the re-establishment of the National Assembly formed from the free, transparent and democratic elections held in 1993;

- the resumption of activities of the political parties duly recognized in that country.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to announce that the Government of Zaire has taken note of these decisions, which reflect to a certain extent the will expressed by the States of the Great Lakes region at the Arusha Summit.

3. While it considers these decisions to be an encouraging step towards the restoration of the overthrown institutional and democratic order, the Government nevertheless believes that the most important step that can lead to true peace in Burundi continues to be the establishment of a direct, frank and constructive dialogue among all the elements of Burundian society.

Since this dialogue is not yet a reality in Burundi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Government is continuing to abide by the resolution of the Arusha Summit declaring an embargo against this neighbouring country until further notice.

Kinshasa, 20 September 1996

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/771
23 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1600 hours on 17 September 1996, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying out its duties came under fire from two Kuwaiti patrol boats of the Viper class, which were equipped with PKS machine-guns. The Iraqi patrol boat was badly damaged as a result of the incident.

I would request you to intervene with Kuwait in order to bring an end to such hostile acts, which are in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, constitute unjustified military provocation and create tension and instability.

I reaffirm the legitimate right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the material losses sustained as a consequence of these hostile acts.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-25052 (E) 240996 240996 250996

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/51/396
S/1996/772
23 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 33, 35, 54 and 85
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 23 September 1996 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your immediate attention. The Government of Israel has resumed the drive of settler colonialism in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, which represents an extremely dangerous development. The Government has taken the following decisions and actions in this regard:

- On 2 August 1996, the Israeli Government announced the decision to remove restrictions, which had been set by the previous Government, on settlement activities;

- On 10 September 1996, Israeli authorities placed three caravans (mobile homes) in a settlement, beginning the implementation of a plan approved by the Minister of Defence for the placing of 298 mobile homes in the settlements;

- On 18 September 1996, the Israeli Minister of Defence approved a plan to build 1,800 housing units in one settlement, which represented the last step necessary to effectuate the actual building process;

- On 19 September 1996, Israeli sources announced the approval of a plan to build 2,000 housing units in different settlements. The plan awaits the approval of the Minister of Defence.

Those settlement activities contradict international humanitarian law and many resolutions of United Nations organs, including the Security Council. They also violate the agreements between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and could reverse the peace process as a whole.

Since the occupation in 1967, different Israeli Governments have continued to pursue the abhorrent policy of settler colonialism, and today there are about 170 colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory with approximately 300,000 Israeli settlers, about half of which are in the area of East Jerusalem. This has all been done through the brutal confiscation of land, the seizure of water and other natural resources and the harassment and the terrorization of the Palestinian people by armed settlers, and it has led to the dismemberment of the Palestinian land.

Israel, the occupying Power, has pursued this drive of settler colonialism in spite of the absolute Palestinian rejection and against clear international objections. The Security Council has repeatedly affirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the illegality of Israeli settlements. In its resolution 446 (1979), the Security Council established a Commission "to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem", and in its resolution 465 (1980) the Council, inter alia, called upon the Government and people of Israel "to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem".

The General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations repeatedly adopted similar resolutions. Any settlement activity, whether old or new, and any movement of the Israelis to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, is illegal and shall remain so.

Also, settlement activities violate the Declaration of Principles of 1993 and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip of 1995, both signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the agreements the parties agreed to negotiate the fate of the settlements in the second stage. That definitely means that neither side should create additional facts on the ground that would pre-empt the outcome of negotiations or render those agreements useless. More importantly, opting for the resumption of settlement activities means opting for the opposite of the goals of the peace process. The recent decisions and actions by the Israeli Government indicate a wish to swallow up additional land and to make the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people impossible.

We expect the international community to take a clear and firm position, based on international law and in line with previous United Nations resolutions, against Israel's settlement policy and practices. The international community should also demonstrate a serious willingness to prevent any party from

destructing the peace process and to safeguard that process towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 35, 54 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/773
23 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan addressed to you, dated 23 September 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-25040 (E) 230996 240996

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Annex

Letter dated 23 September 1996 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Following the earlier communications of the Islamic State of Afghanistan regarding the interventions of Pakistani circles in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, causing the continuation and aggravation of armed conflicts and disturbances in the country, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that recently these continuous interventions are becoming more open and manifest.

The recent course of events in the East of Afghanistan, including the fall of Jalâl-âbâd, a city which was considered as an area of peace, temporary location of the United Nations and some international agencies as well as centre of inter-Afghan dialogue on 11 September 1996, clearly demonstrated that these events originated from beyond Afghanistan borders. Pakistan is being transformed into the major source of intervention and aggression against the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Reliable information confirms that about 1,200 Pakistani commando soldiers are directly participating in fighting in the Kunar valley in support of the Taliban.

Eyewitness civilians have attested the fact that more than 600 Pakistani militiamen are engaged alongside the Taliban in Maidân-Shahr, the capital of Wardak Province, south-west of the capital, Kâbul.

Radio communications and exchange of information between the Taliban armed groups recorded by the Afghan Ministry of Defence prove the coming of the armed militia from beyond borders.

I ask Your Excellency to promptly send a fact-finding mission to observe and witness the presence of Pakistani armed groups in those Afghan provinces.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan believes that these acts of aggression, threatening the territorial integrity of a country, are the most serious violation of the universally accepted international norms and principles. Such aggressive acts must not go unpunished by the international community.

While voicing our deep concern about the continuation and the intensification of direct intervention of Pakistani circles against the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of Afghanistan, we express the hope that Your Excellency, by throwing the weight of your influence, takes serious measures aimed at preventing the broadening and the deepening of this tension in our region.

(Signed) Najibullâh LAFRÂÏE
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/774
23 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to write to you in connection with the consultation held by the members of the Security Council on 20 September 1996 regarding the recent infiltration into the Republic of Korea by the armed agents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a military submarine.

As reported at the consultation of the whole, on 18 September 1996, at approximately 0200 hours local time, a 350-ton, 106-foot military submarine was found about 100 feet offshore, grounded in shallow water near the coastal city of Kangnung, one of the major ports on the eastern coast of the Republic of Korea. The precise location at which the submarine was found was 37 degrees 43 minutes N., 129 degrees 00 minutes E., about 60 miles south of the demilitarized zone that separates the two Koreas.

A special investigative team of the Korean Government has studied the facts and circumstances surrounding this incident. Based upon the accumulation of concrete evidence, including north Korean-made arms and ammunition, the team has determined that the submarine belonged to the north Korean armed forces and that the occupants of the submarine were all officers of the north Korean regular army.

It has also been determined that the crew members and accompanying agents were fully armed, and that all of them went ashore, infiltrating the territory of the Republic of Korea. Although the exact number of the submarine's occupants is not known, it is estimated to be 26.

Thus far, one of the submarine's occupants has been captured alive in the vicinity of the city of Kangnung, 11 have been found dead, presumably shot by their leader, and 9 have been killed through exchanges of fire with the Republic of Korea Army. The rest remain at large.

During the firefight with the north Korean armed agents, three Republic of Korea Army soldiers were killed. Furthermore, owing to the potential danger

involved in the search for the remaining north Korean commandos, particularly for civilians, a dusk-to-dawn curfew has been declared in the province where the submarine was found.

Although the United Nations Command in Korea attempted to deliver a written message to the north Korean side on 19 September, protesting this armed provocation as a clear and flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the north Koreans have refused even to accept it.

On the other hand, the north Korean Government issued a statement on 22 September claiming that the submarine, while on routine training, experienced engine problems and ran aground after drifting in the East Sea. However, the technical findings of the investigative team and other concrete evidence clearly prove that this explanation is a pure fabrication. First, the conspicuous lack of a response by the north Korean Government until five days after the incident belies the truth of their statement. Second, the currents of the East Sea would have steered a drifting vessel in a northerly direction, while the north Korean submarine deliberately moved towards the Kangnung coast from north to south. Third, the submarine never made any kind of distress signal during the period of its alleged engine troubles, and upon reaching the shore, the north Korean armed agents took hostile action against the Republic of Korea.

In the light of all these facts, my Government believes that this incident poses a serious threat to peace and security on and around the Korean peninsula. North Korea's dispatch of armed agents using a military submarine clearly constitutes a grave act of military provocation to the Republic of Korea, as well as a serious violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. In particular, the Government of the Republic of Korea is concerned that this incident is part of the consistent policy of military provocation which north Korea has put into practice against the Republic of Korea since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

Recalling the consultation held by members of the Security Council on 29 April 1996, regarding north Korea's repeated incursions into the Demilitarized zone, we find it all the more deplorable that north Korea has not yet given up its attempt to dismantle the Korean Armistice Agreement based upon their bellicose policy of unification by military means.

In this regard, I wish to reaffirm that my Government reserves the right to raise this issue in the Security Council, whenever deemed necessary, upon the completion of the investigation by the authorities of the Korean Government, and assure you that members of the Council will be fully informed when a more complete picture of events becomes available. I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PARK Soo Gil
Permanent Representative